

VAN HORN IS ON TRIAL

He Is Charged With the Murder of Mrs. Josephine Westcott.

COOL AND UNCONCERNED

Took Little Interest in Selection of a Jury.

Greater Part of the Day Consumed in Getting the Necessary Twelve Good Men and True to Pass Upon the Merits of the Case—Task Completed a Few Minutes Before the Hour for Adjourning Court—It Was Not Necessary to Call Tatesmen. Minor Cases Disposed of by the Court.

If George Van Horn murdered Mrs. Josephine Westcott he either is not fully aware of it or else is acting with remarkable unconcern.

From the time he was called out of the prisoners' dock at 11:15 o'clock yesterday morning until he was back at 4:59 in the afternoon when court adjourned, he never by any work or motion betokened the slightest emotion one way or the other or evidenced more than a cool and casual interest



GEORGE K. VAN HORN.

In the proceedings. The thought that before the week was out possibly his days would be numbered and the most ignominious of deaths his lot never entered his head, if his actions and general demeanor are to be judged from. He was simply to be the principal character in the great drama being enacted for the eyes of the jury and the public. He was not to be a passive figure in the hands of the lawyers, but a man who was to be a part of the story.

"Who is that fellow? I don't know him," he said to his guard, Warden Simpson, when one of the jurors, after examining him, asked him the commonwealth's query that he had a passing acquaintance with the prisoner.

"Don't you want him to be one of your jurors?" Warden Simpson inquired.

"No," said Van Horn.

"Well, why don't you tell your attorneys."

"Oh, the hell, let them work." And he chuckled as if it was all a great joke.

It was not so long before the accused man's attorneys, L. P. Wedeman and Edward W. Thayer, they evidenced in their every step the most painstaking work and thorough preparation. It seemed as if they had anticipated every possible situation and were prepared to deal with it without hesitation, directly and effectively.

JURY SECURED.

It was just three minutes before adjourning time when a jury was secured. The panel had been over and only eight jurors had been secured. It looked as if a special panel would be necessary and Judge Archbald sent for Sheriff Clonon to notify him to be ready to summon a jury.

The defense however had anticipated this contingency and out of the first ten jurors stood aside during the morning the necessary four were secured within half an hour, the commonwealth being able to make short shift of the work of picking the jury.

The jury, as it was drawn, followed: WILLIAM PARRY, miner, Blakely, R. C. SHANK, artist, Olyphant, C. L. MILLER, farmer, Scranton, ANGEL CARPENTER, farmer, Benton, DAVID JOHNSON, laborer, Scranton, WILLIAM C. ELLIS, hotelkeeper, Pottsville, J. B. BRYLEY, pattern maker, Scranton, FRANK SHERIDAN, farmer, Greenfield, C. W. MULLIVAN, farmer, Carbondale.

It would be an exaggeration to say that the trial is already attracting great interest, taking the attendance in court as a criterion. The cool drizzling rain that continued almost unceasingly all day may have kept many away, but it is a truth that the crowd was not noticeably larger than might usually be expected on the opening day of a big criminal court session.

Twenty-four cases were set down for trial yesterday and if all the parties, witnesses and others directly interested in these were added to the scores whose presence at the murder trial was compulsory and the whole subtracted from the crowd in the court room it would doubtless leave a comparatively slim number who could be said to be attracted there by the Van Horn trial.

ROUTINE BUSINESS.

The greater part of the morning was consumed with routine business, such as the sentencing of culprits who pleaded guilty, the hearing of motions and the like. All this time there were two distinct classes, the crowd outside the bar enclosure, which busied itself by keeping up a buzzing conversation of mostly as many topics as there were pairs of glasses, and the crowd within the enclosure which was intent on the matter that happened to be under consideration.

At 11:15 o'clock there was a general retreat from about the judges' bench and the next moment when District

Attorney Jones' stentorian voice was heard calling "George G. Van Horn," there was a general hush, the two crowds coalesced and from that on there was but one matter occupying all minds—the probable fate of the stocky, blue-eyed, middle-aged, intelligent, silver-haired man, who emerged from the throng in the prisoner's dock in answer to the district attorney's call, and walking erectly, calmly and with no perceptible concern across the court room, took a seat at the defendant's table.

The silence continued while the district attorney forthwith proceeded to read the formal introductory and ask the usual question, "guilty or not guilty?" Mr. Wedeman answered for his client, "not guilty," and then the quartette was seated and the trial formally begun.

Van Horn shook hands with Mr. Wedeman, but did not seem to see his other counsel, as he sat down without as much as giving him a nod. After being seated, however, he chatted a while with Mr. Thayer who sat nearest to him and then as if impatiently waiting for a long and tiresome siege he leaned over on the table and assumed the look of one who was dreadfully bored or about to be.

SCANNED THE TRIAL LIST.

Some drawings on the table interested him for awhile and next took the trouble to scan a trial list containing the names of the jurors, which Mr. Thayer handed to him. Now and then as the questions were being put to the answers, he listened attentively to the answers, but there was not that eagerness in his look which might indicate that the questions and answers interested him because they attached to himself, in such an important way.

As the afternoon session progressed he seemed to awaken a little to the significance of the occasion and several times made comments or suggestions to his attorneys and once, when consulted as to the accepting of a juror, shook his head emphatically, as if to signify, "no, no, no."

Only the general contour of his distinctive features makes it possible to see in the prisoner at the bar the George Van Horn as produced in the newspapers from a photograph taken before his reckless habits robbed him of his rosy cheeks, or the George Van Horn, emaciated, bedraggled, haggard and careworn, who was brought in manacles to the central station house last June.

He is now the contented-looking, middle-aged, fairly well-to-do business man. His grey-tinged, curly hair is neatly trimmed, his moustache of the same color shows careful training, his face is cleanly shaven and a new cut-away suit of very dark brown, white shirt, with glossy collar and cuffs, a black satin four-in-hand cravat and well shined shoes tell only his pallid complexion to tell that he had just come from out the gloomy walls of prison. He was the cynosure of all eyes, of course, but he didn't know it, or at least he gave no indication of knowing it. The crowd possessed no more interest for him than did the proceedings.

TESTS OF COMPETENCY.

The proceedings, even outside of the significance which attached to their every step, were of an unusually interesting character. Not a little of the attractiveness was due to the novelty which the defendant's attorneys attached to the trial. Various tests of competency which had never before been applied in local cases were brought into play by Messrs. Wedeman and Thayer, but District Attorney Jones, in nearly every instance, succeeded in having them ruled out.

For instance, the defense wanted to examine jurors as to what extent, if any, they would be prejudiced against Van Horn by the development that he had maintained immoral relations with Mrs. Westcott, the question being put hypothetically.

Mr. Jones objected on the ground that jurors could not be examined on something that was not yet in the case and possibly would never appear in the case. Judge Archbald upheld Mr. Jones' contention, saying that questions could not be based on something that was in the air. Mr. Wedeman called attention to the fact that the defense in the Guldenberg murder trial had been permitted to ask this very same question and suggested that the examination of jurors was founded on common law usages rather than statutes, the New York case might be properly taken as a precedent.

This did not change court's position and again in the afternoon, when it was argued that this question had just as much of a foundation as a question of prejudice regarding nationality, the court was still unchangeable.

MR. AKERLY, OF SCOTT.

Only three of the fifty-eight men on the panel had not heard something or other of the case. One of these was the very first called, Edward Akerly, a young farmer of Scott. He said he himself, after reading the papers, had been told that "about the case" was to be limited. He was excused.

Seven jurors were unequally opposed to capital punishment and were excused on this ground. About twice as many more had such fixed opinions that court sustained the defendant's challenge for cause. The defense made full quota of peremptory challenges twenty, but the prosecution did not exhaust its allotment.

Eight jurors were examined before the noon adjournment was made, but none were found acceptable. The second juror called after dinner, R. C. Shank, was sworn. He had a fixed opinion, but evidence could change it. The defense challenged him for cause, but the challenge was overruled. The defense afterwards accepted him.

Thomas Sheridan, carpenter, Scranton, helped carry the wounded Mrs. Westcott into the hospital. He was excused. Albert Van Horn, painter, Scranton, was well acquainted with the Westcotts and was for this reason refused. Common Councilman Edward F. Wenzel had a fixed opinion and would ignore all the evidence and law in his particular case. He also was excused. James Smith, an aged farmer from Newton, was willing enough to serve, but the defense challenged him. He would not admit that there was any question of his being able to stand a long siege of jury duty and volunteered the information that he had been on several murder trials. He provoked laughter several times by his bawdy answers and retorts. Caradoc Morris was excused because of his defective hearing and the much more defective acoustics of the court room.

The jury is composed principally of very young men, the majority of them being apparently around thirty years of age, and only one of them being what might be called an old man.

When the box had been filled, District Attorney Jones made application to have the jury escorted to the premises before the trial proper began, but when the defense made the objection that the scene of the murder was also "in the air" as yet, Judge Archbald denied the application.

PRISONERS WHO PLEAD GUILTY.

Cases Disposed of Before Murder Case Was Called.

Between the two murder trials there are 297 cases to be disposed of at the two weeks' session of criminal court which began yesterday. Judge Archbald, in the main court room, will most likely be occupied all week with the Van Horn case, but to counterbalance this hindrance to the clearing up of the docket a third court will be established with Judge Harold M. McClure, of Union county, presiding. Judge Gunster will be in court room No. 2 and Judge McClure in the superior court room.

Yesterday morning before the commencement of the murder trial such defendants as desired to plead guilty were given a hearing and had their cases disposed of by Judge Archbald. Morris Winfield, the young civil engineer whose series of burglaries in the Coal Exchange, Keogh's billiard parlors and other places caused such a sensation last month pleaded guilty. His case is a rather peculiar one. It was shown by Architect John A. Duckworth, whose office was among the places preferred that young Winfield bore an exceptional character from an excellent family and stranger than all, never sold a single article he stole, but gave them away to acquaintances.

WAS NOT THIEVING.

George B. Davidson and several others who knew him also gave him a good character and said that in their opinion his escapades should be given some designation other than thieving. Winfield himself could give no explanation of his conduct. All he knew was that he was seized with a desire to steal and he stole. When he became himself again he did all in his power to assist in the restoration of the stolen goods and succeeded in collecting together again everything he had given away with the exception of a few pencils.

Judge Archbald was impressed with the young man's story and the testimony in his behalf and let him off with a fine of \$10, costs and three months in the county jail.

Martin Crane, aged 13, and William Baruch, aged 11, who pleaded guilty of petty thieving, were sent to the House of Refuge.

Charles Fields, who had served two terms in the county jail for stealing, confessed to taking an overcoat from the United States hotel and was given a year in the Eastern penitentiary.

George F. Joyce and Richard, of Minooka, pleaded guilty to the charge of pointing a pistol at Detective Martin Crippen and were each sentenced to a fine of \$5 and ten days in the county jail.

A fine of \$1 and sixty days in the county jail was allotted to Joseph Gentry, a youth who admitted having stolen a harness from Peter Elber's barn. He took the harness, he said, to get even with Elber, who, he claimed, refused to pay him for the work he had done at the barn.

Alexander Andrusick got \$10, costs and ten days in jail for committing assault and battery on Mary Dubieka.

Joseph Myers, colored, pleaded guilty of slashing Samuel Johnson, also colored, with a knife on the arm during a quarrel over a game of "craps" at the latter's "club house" in Center street. Myers told a long story of how it all happened, making himself out the injured party. Various questions were asked how much of the story was true. "Not a word of it, Your Honor," drawled out the prosecutor. "Thirty days," said the judge. "Thank you, Your Honor," said the happy Johnson, a smile of serene contentment overspreading his face.

Anthony Lewis pleaded guilty of interfering with railroad signal lights and was sentenced to \$10 fine, costs and sixty days in jail.

SEVEN DIVORCE CASES IN WHICH DEFENSE IS THE COMPLAINT.

Before Attorney M. J. McAndrew, acting as commissioner, in the stead of Judge Edwards, testimony in seven divorce cases was heard yesterday afternoon in the judges' chamber.

The first case was that of Emma Lane, wife of John G. McKaskle, who showed that her husband, John L. Bengough, to whom she was married May 20, 1890, at Vandling, deserted her four years later, February 12, 1894, and since persisted in deserting her.

George S. Atkins, of Green Ridge, who seeks divorce from his wife, Anna Atkins, also alleges desertion. They were married in Plainville, Conn., in 1880, and five years later came to this city. Mrs. Atkins was very abusive to him because he would not return to live in Connecticut and for many years made his life a burden. Finally he told her that kind of thing had to stop and at this she flared up and went home. More than two years have elapsed and she has not seen him since. She is now in the hands of the law.

Emma Lane, of Clark's Summit, also makes desertion the ground for her petition for divorce. Her husband, Anthony Lane, after having lived with her for twenty-two years, left her in October, 1895, and has never returned. Attorney Frank Okell is her counsel.

Attorney John J. Murphy presented the case of Mary Ferris whose complaint, like the others, is desertion, her husband, Howard Ferris, having left her in 1892, after living happily together for seven years.

Theodore L. Bennett, of Carbondale, married his wife, Emma L. Bennett, in Philadelphia, April 8, 1894, and started housekeeping in the city. He came home one night in the September following, and found his wife and all the portable household goods missing. He has never since been able to get track of his wife or her furniture. Vostick & Dawson are assisting him in getting a divorce.

After one brief year of married life Esther Jones was deserted by her husband, Isaac W. Jones, to whom she was married in Jamestown in 1891. The desertion took place in this city where they came to live immediately after the marriage. Attorney George D. Taylor represents the libellant.

WAS NOT BOLAND'S QUARRY.

James Boland, warden at Luzerne county jail, came to this city yesterday to have a look at the young man who gave his name as A. H. Sullivan, arrested for assaulting George L. Dickson, on Lackawanna avenue, Saturday, November 1, that he was the name was at the time trying to dispose of a pair of gold-rimmed spectacles. He is supposed to be a crook.

Warden Boland learned of the arrest and thought there was a possibility that Sullivan was one of the men who escaped from the Wilkes-Barre authorities some weeks ago. That is what brought Warden Boland to this city yesterday. After seeing the prisoner at the county jail Warden Boland was satisfied that Sullivan was not one of the Wilkes-Barre fugitives.

VERY CONSOLING TO MATTHEW DEGAN

Gets a New Trial But the Judge Predicts He Will Be Convicted Again.

SOME RATHER SPICY COMMENTS

Judge Archbald Gives a Defendant Another Chance and Thinks the Verdict Ought Reasonably to Be Acquittal But Doubts That Any Jury Will Look at the Question in the Right Light—Other Findings in Cases Court Has Considered.

Among several opinions handed down in court yesterday was one by Judge Archbald awarding a new trial in the case of Anna Moyle against Matthew Degani, in which the judge takes occasion to make some rather exceptional statements.

Degan was convicted of deceiving the girl, with whom he had been keeping company, and then refusing to marry her. At the trial of the case the time of the commission of the crime was fixed by the girl as June 27, 1895, and in the proceedings for a new trial it was proved almost conclusively that Degan spent the day with his father chopping lumber on his farm on the east mountain. The alibi and some "preposterous" features of the girl's story prompted the judge to grant a new trial.

He starts his opinion by saying: "The defendant will be convicted again, but he deserves another chance and it is accorded him." Then he goes on to say that juries invariably believe the girl's story in cases of this kind, and after discussing the merits of the case and particularly the alibi, he concludes: "It ought reasonably to produce a different verdict, though I doubt if it will do so."

REFeree's REPORT CONSIDERED.

In another opinion Judge Archbald sustains certain of the exceptions to the report of the referee in the case of A. C. Wall and others against Della E. Stone and others, and orders that the case be again submitted to the same referee to frame another report in accordance with the views contained in the opinion.

In the case of J. J. Mangano against Patrick Lynn, Judge Archbald directs that judgment be opened and the defendant let into a defense. The defendant contends that he did not sign the note in question.

Judge Gunster discharged the rule to open judgment in the case of William Bell and Son against Sarah C. Rolden, and the defendant's motion was granted. The defendant contends that she did not sign the note upon which the judgment was entered. Judge Gunster concludes from the fair weight of the evidence and a comparison of hand writing, that she did sign it.

In the case of C. Sapp against the New York Dental Parlor, Judge Gunster overruled the demurrer to the bill of complaint and directs the defendant to make answer within fifteen days. The complaint in question is that the defendants are guilty of an injury to the plaintiff's teeth in using the trade name, "New York Dental Parlor."

JUDGMENT STRICKEN OFF.

In the case of J. W. Guernsey against A. L. Holshelm judgment was stricken off by Judge Gunster. The rule to open judgment was made absolute by Judge Archbald in the case of John W. Raub against W. A. Pearson.

COURT HOUSE NEWS NOTES.

In the estate of Hannah Hook, late of Monroe, letters of administration were granted to her son, Joseph Hook.

On an execution of \$300 issued by E. Robinson's executors and Saturday yesterday the bottling establishment of J. H. Davitt, of Dunmore.

The jury in the ejectment case of John J. Marshall against Simon Rice and Joe Garraon came into court yesterday morning with a verdict for the plaintiff.

Finley W. Martin, of Peckville, yesterday made application for divorce from his wife, George Martin, who he alleges, deserted him Jan. 7, 1895, two years after their wedding. Attorney A. A. Chase is Mr. Martin's counsel.

Three attorneys, Martin & Vidaver attachments under the fraudulent debtors' act were yesterday issued by Hertzberg & Gerson and H. H. Gonsky against Joseph Gluck, the Carbondale clothier, who failed last week.

A trespass suit for \$500 damages was instituted in Probate Judge's office yesterday against William Davitt by John J. Hagerty, who claims to own a lot on Oak street which Hagerty has used as a dumping ground for ashes. Husband & Alworth are the plaintiff's attorneys.

Arguments were heard by Arbitrators John E. Gerson and James H. Watkins yesterday in the case of the Merchants' Coffee company against Jerome Britton, a partner of Duggan & Kennedy. Attorney John M. Hill represented the defendants and Britton, and C. W. Dawson the plaintiff.

DIVORCED BUT DIDN'T KNOW IT.

A Young Wife the Victim of an Oklahoma Deceit.

New York, Nov. 29.—Mrs. Christopher Purse, who was married about eight years ago to Christopher Purse, of Bridgeport, Conn., a dashing young man of 22, and who had since been deserted by her husband and had returned to her mother's home in this city, was surprised a few days ago by the receipt of a letter from her husband, telling her that he had obtained a divorce from her.

In it he said: "You probably know I was granted a legal decree from you on Dec. 11, 1896, at Perry, Okla., and therefore I wish you to make no more claims on me as your husband. As far as support of children, I am willing to provide a reasonable sum toward the support of the oldest, so long as the benefit of Christopher. I believe such a sum is about \$10 per week. I may send more than this. It depends on how the child is brought up. If you care to write me at any time you can address your letters care of my business attorney, Mr. Smith, No. 23, Devonshire building, No. 194 Washington street."

Mrs. Purse was found in a neatly but poorly furnished flat, No. 370 West Forty-sixth street. "I do not know anything about these proceedings," she said. "It may be that the lawyer I wrote to began the proceedings, or possibly the clerk of the court, they being so utterly irregular. But I am sure the divorce ought to be set aside, for I assure you I heard nothing about it until I received my husband's letter, and to this day I do not know the cause alleged for it. Her mother was not kindly disposed. Her friends," said the latter, "have tried hard to persuade Mary to take legal proceedings to compel him to support his children, even if he is not willing to support her. But she never would do so. She has

seemed to think that some day he would come to her and she could not bear to anger him."

Mrs. Purse has been advised to go to Boston, Mass., where her husband is said to hold a good position, and compel him to make reparation for his acts. She has two children.

LOWERS ALL RECORDS.

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse Crosses the Pond in Less Than Six Days.

New York, Nov. 29.—A cablegram has been received announcing that the steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse had arrived at Southampton and that she passed the Needles at 3 o'clock this afternoon. She made the passage from Sandy Hook lightship to the Needles in five days, sixteen hours and thirty minutes, not alone lowering her own record but beating the best time ever made to Southampton by any other vessel by three quarters of a day.

She made the actual passage in five days, sixteen hours, forty-three minutes, though she is only allowed a record of five days, seventeen hours, eight minutes by maritime experts.

The previous Southampton record was held by the American line steamer St. Louis, being six days, ten hours and fourteen minutes.

THEATRICAL ATTRACTIONS.

Bicycle Club Benefit.

"Shore Acres" is a drama the public does not easily tire of because it is so natural. It is just a story of the lives of plain, homely New England people told without any apparent effort to secure stage effects; a story of sunshine and tears that appeals straight to the heart. It was produced at the Lyceum last night as a benefit for the Scranton Bicycle Club. The audience was very large and the result could not be otherwise.

Archie Boyd, who has so many friends in Scranton, has almost considered a native, was the Nathaniel Berry, of the cast. The latter's kindly, philosophic nature is one that appeals strongly to the heart and is a delightful contrast to the sternness of the other characters. The work of the company was excellent, the work of Jeanne Ott as Helen Berry being especially clever and true. The drama left little to be desired.

Colonel Entertainers.

Yoke's "Dark America" company began a "three days' engagement" at the Academy of Music last night. It is composed almost exclusively of colored men and women who possess ability as singers and dancers. One of the scenes represents life on a levee along the Mississippi where the happy-go-lucky colored folks engage in their harmless pastimes. Billy Miller gives a very entertaining monologue and Hampton and Johnson, musical artists, were received with much favor.

The performance concludes with "The Opium House" in which numbers are rendered from the "Whirl of the Town" and "El Capitán." Miss Cordelia McClain, who possesses a sweet, well-trained soprano voice, and a very good actress, a young man, probably new to the stage, who possesses a good tenor voice, were the leading features of the operatic ball. The company will give performance at the Academy today and tomorrow afternoon and evenings.

A Gay Old Time.

A pantomime farce comedy entitled "A Gay Old Time" was given at Davis' theater yesterday afternoon and evening and will be repeated this and tomorrow afternoon and evenings. It is in three acts, all of which are liberally interspersed with good specialties.

Gus Mills, the well known female impersonator, is among the vaudeville stars. The Carbons do a wonderful acrobatic act, probably the most wonderful ever seen on the stage of that theater. Alonzo Lang, character comedian and vocalist, is also very entertaining.

Between the second and third acts N. H. Brooks announced that this would be the last week of the house as Davis' theater. It closes Saturday night and when it reopens it will be known as the Nickelodeon and will have the finest curio hall in this state.

The Cherry Pickers.

Augustus Pite's splendid company of players will present "The Cherry Pickers" at the Lyceum Wednesday evening, Dec. 1. The last play of Joseph Arthur's is one of the great melodramatic successes of the day. Rafaja, begonia, English and native military, as well as civilians, European and Eurasian, present a grand panorama of color and costumes and scenery enhance materially the beautiful organization of the piece and set it off in characteristic fashion. The great ball scene and the scene in the last act furnish just sensation enough to set the blood tingling in one's veins, while the comedy of Mrs. Duple and Private Brown is at once unctious and mirth-provoking.

A Stranger in New York.

Charles Hoyt's latest comedy, "A Stranger in New York," will be given on Thursday night at the Lyceum. This piece was written with the idea of making it a companion piece to "A Trip to Chinatown." Competent critics have pronounced "A Stranger in New York" better in every way than "Chinatown." The cast is a very strong one, and includes Joseph Coyne, William H. Harris, St. John, and the favorite Harry Rogers, Sam Marion, Miss Charlotte Crane, Miss Mae Crossley, Miss Minnie Bridges, Miss Amy Muller, the McCoy sisters, and many others.

A Gay New Yorker.

"A Gay New Yorker," one of the best and brightest of musical comedies, will be presented on Dec. 2 and 3 at the Academy of Music. The play is new, and new and up-to-date novelties, and is an innovation in the way of special features. "A Gay New Yorker" presents a strong array of talent, headed by the favorite Rogers & Ryan, and includes Harry Edwards, Samuel Howe, James Stanton, Nellie Franklin, the Byford sisters, Daisy Kennel, Minnie Dunn, Ada Hyde and Cora Strong.

Henry Miller in Heartiness.

It is not often that a successful play which has enjoyed a long New York run is presented in other cities with such elegant stage furnishings than that of the Metropolitan engagement. Such, however, is true of the new comedy, "Heartiness," in which Henry Miller will make his first appearance in this city at the head of his own company at the Lyceum next Friday night. Entirely new scenery has been painted for this season's production and elegant costumes and rich furniture have been provided. The period of the action of the play, which occurs toward the end of the century in the home of a wealthy nobleman blends itself happily to beautiful and substantial stage accessories. As Eric Temple, a musical composer, Mr. Miller has a degree of distinction exceeding that of any of his long list of successful roles in the famous Empire Theater Stock company productions. He will have a splendid company to support him, including a number of actors of note and thoroughly recognized ability.

For Sleeplessness.

Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. Patrick Booth, Oxford, N. C., says: "Have seen it act admirably in insomnia, especially of old people and convalescents. A refreshing drink in hot weather and in cases of fevers."

DANGEROUS AFFECTIONS.

The Sentiments of Love Are Divine, but They Tend to Shorten Life.

"There is no way by which people exhaust themselves, kill themselves, so quickly as by exercising the affections." This startling remark was made by one of the best physicians in America. He was a man who had studied deeply, observed keenly, and knew men and women thoroughly. Continuing, he said: "Sentiment is a grand, a lovely thing, and the world cannot live without it, but the exercise of the sentiment invariably exhausts. People may not feel it, but it the men nevertheless. A man or a woman wears out, breaks

down, and then wonders at the cause. In ages before civilization, when men only had brute instincts, the feelings were not high, the sentiments were not arched, but in the present day of breeding, of feeling, men and women may enjoy much, but they exhaust quicker. This is sad, but it is true.

"I know I am talking frankly, perhaps bluntly, but I am telling the truth, and if the men and women of the nineteenth century do not feed the forces that produce sentiments, affections, feelings, they are certain to break down, to become exhausted, and to die before their time. Do not tell me these things are theories, for they are solemn facts."

"You ask me what I would do," he continues. "I answer: Begin to feed these forces; feed them constantly; feed them with the best and most scientific discovery you can secure. If you ask me what is the best, I unhesitatingly say it is that grand preparation which has been so long before the people and is so popular, Warner's Safe Cure. I know that it possesses powers known to no other discovery, and I know that thousands of men and women cannot live without it today. If you will stop and think, or ask your friends, you will see that what I say is correct, and I believe be led to try it at once if you have not already done so."

The facts stated by the doctor and the advice he gives are sound. It is absolutely true that many men and women are enabled to live and enjoy life entirely through the power which this great remedy gives them, and there are thousands of others who need to follow in the same path.

down, and then wonders at the cause. In ages before civilization, when men only had brute instincts, the feelings were not high, the sentiments were not arched, but in the present day of breeding, of feeling, men and women may enjoy much, but they exhaust quicker. This is sad, but it is true.

"I know I am talking frankly, perhaps bluntly, but I am telling the truth, and if the men and women of the nineteenth century do not feed the forces that produce sentiments, affections, feelings, they are certain to break down, to become exhausted, and to die before their time. Do not tell me these things are theories, for they are solemn facts."

"You ask me what I would do," he continues. "I answer: Begin to feed these forces; feed them constantly; feed them with the best and most scientific discovery you can secure. If you ask me what is the best, I unhesitatingly say it is that grand preparation which has been so long before the people and is so popular, Warner's Safe Cure. I know that it possesses powers known to no other discovery, and I know that thousands of men and women cannot live without it today. If you will stop and think, or ask your friends, you will see